

I note, however, he did not offer a prayer for the Colorado Buffaloes in their anticipated contest with the Nebraska Corn Huskers. That prayer may come later.

GLOBAL WARMING

Mr. HAGEL. On just as important business, Mr. President, I will address this morning the issue of global warming.

Let me first say that the more attention the media and the American people pay to this issue, the better. For the global climate issue will have a major impact on the future of our country, our people, and, indeed, the entire world. How the nations of the world address the global climate issue will be one of the most important global economic and environmental decisions of the next century.

There are differing opinions on the conclusiveness of global warming and how we should address it. But this is not a debate nor has it ever been a debate about who is for or against the environment. I have yet to meet any American who wants dirty air, dirty water, dirty environment or declining standards of living for their children or grandchildren. We all agree on the need for a clean environment. We all want to leave our children a better, cleaner, more prosperous world. So the debate is not about those for or against a clean environment.

As my colleagues, the media and many people in America know, the nations of the world are currently negotiating a treaty to limit worldwide emissions of greenhouse gasses. This treaty will be presented for signatures this December in Kyoto, Japan. Many of my colleagues and I fear the current treaty negotiations will shackle the United States' economy—meaning fewer jobs, lower economic growth and a lower standard of living for our children and our future generations. This treaty would do so without any meaningful reduction in greenhouse gasses because—because—it leaves out the very nations who will be the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gasses, the more than 130 developing nations including China, India, Mexico, South Korea, and many others.

The U.S. Senate took a very strong and unequivocal stand against this treaty in July when it approved the Byrd-Hagel resolution 95-0. That resolution states that any treaty signed by this administration must come before the Senate for ratification, and the U.S. Senate has stated very clearly that it will not approve a treaty that excludes the developing nations or that would cause serious economic harm to the United States. This body is on record by a vote of 95-0, stating that very clearly.

There is simply no way for the terms of current negotiations of the Global Climate Treaty to satisfy the conditions of the Byrd-Hagel resolution. In fact, I was very disturbed, Mr. Presi-

dent, to learn this week when the administration's chief negotiator on this treaty, Under Secretary of State Tim Wirth, briefed the Senate's global climate change observer group that he said it was very unlikely that the developing nations will be included in any treaty to be signed in Kyoto, Japan, this December. The exemption of these nations would surely bring about the treaty's defeat here in the U.S. Senate.

However, this is not preventing the administration from pressing forward with this treaty. Although its final negotiating position has not yet been made public, instead of telling the Senate, the media, the American people, exactly what the administration will be pushing for at Kyoto in respect to exact emission levels and timetables, the White House has unleashed its typical spin campaign.

For example, Secretary of Interior Babbitt has been out all over America on college campuses lecturing our young people about the dire and horrific consequences of global warming, while failing to mention the contradicting science, the very clear contradicting science or the very real economic consequences that would have a very real impact on this country's standard of living—jobs, future.

In fact, I have to say, Mr. President, in almost unparalleled arrogance Mr. Babbitt has gone so far as to say the following about those who dare disagree with him or the administration on the issue of global warming, and who would have the audacity—can you imagine anyone challenging the administration on this issue—to argue against the treaty? I quote from the Secretary of Interior: “* * * what they're doing is un-American in the most basic sense.” From the Secretary of Interior.

The Energy Department released a study which they said shows that the United States can achieve these reductions of emissions called for in the Global Climate Treaty without acknowledging that what they really meant to say was we could get one-third of the way to the goals under the most rosy assumptions by completely shutting down a number of American industries such as the coal industry and by increasing energy costs either through taxes or regulation. They have failed to mention that.

The administration claims that the debate over the science is over. The administration said there is no debate, anymore, on the fact that the globe is warming up. While newspapers across America are writing front page-stories on alternative scientific explanations for the Earth's warming, still the administration persists.

I noted that the White House hosted a session this week for weather forecasters from across America to learn more about global warming and to broadcast their weather forecasts from the White House lawn. That is an interesting photo-op, good public relations.

This is what one weathercaster had to say: “I was somewhat skeptical that human beings were really doing anything to affect the weather. But hearing the President and the Vice President state emphatically that the scientific debate is over, well, that went a long way toward convincing me.”

The scientific debate is over? Oh, no. No, quite the contrary. The scientific debate is still very much ongoing. Perhaps the White House did not read the lengthy September 23 story in the New York Times describing how a number of respected scientists and climatologists from around the world believe that variations in the Earth's temperature are the result of changes in, imagine this, solar activity. The Sun might, in fact, have something to do with global climate changes. Judith Lean of the Naval Research Laboratory here in Washington was quoted as saying, “We figure that half the climate change from 1850 to now can be accounted for by the Sun.” Scientists at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center studied records of the past 120 years and determined that the Sun is responsible for up to 71 percent of the Earth's changes in temperature. Imagine that, when they added other factors into their research, that figure rose to 94 percent.

Perhaps the White House didn't see the “NBC Nightly News” in August on a research ship funded by 23 nations that is going thousands of feet below the surface of the ocean and studying the Earth's geological history. So far, these scientists have sampled 87 miles of rock and sediment from all over the world. And according to one of the main scientists on the ship, Prof. Nicholas Christie-Block of Columbia University, they have captured about 10 million years of the Earth's history in a single core sample of mud, sand, and rock. He said, “The information we have to judge the modern climate is incomplete. We don't have that long-term perspective.”

Studying these core samples gives the scientists information on when the Earth's oceans rose and fell. They can chart the Earth's ice ages and hot spells. Some of these scientists believe as you look at the history—specifically the history of the climate of the Earth—that we are actually at the warmest point between two ice ages. The weather forecast from that report? “Hot tomorrow, and 50,000 years from now, skiing in Texas and sledding in Florida.” I am sorry to say, Mr. President, that prohibits skiing in Colorado.

Perhaps the White House has never heard from Dr. Richard Lindzen, professor of meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who testified before the U.S. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee that, “a decade of focus on global warming and billions of dollars of research funds have still failed to establish that global warming is a significant problem.”

Perhaps the White House is unaware of the research by Dr. Patrick Michaels, a distinguished climatologist

and professor of environmental science at the University of Virginia. In a Senate hearing, Dr. Michaels noted that conditions in the real world simply have not matched changes projected by some computer models. Most of the warming this century occurred in the first half of the century when there was not a greenhouse gas emissions problem. He further testified that 18 years of satellite data actually show a slight cooling trend. These data are backed up by balloon data.

Even the chairman of the U.S. Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, Dr. Bert Bolin, admits the uncertainty. When informed that Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth stated in testimony that the science was settled, Dr. Bolin stated, "I've spoken to [Tim Wirth], and I know he doesn't mean it."

I fear the White House Conference on Global Warming this Monday will be just as one-sided. There will not be an attempt to present the American people with a full discussion of all aspects of the global warming issue. It will be a propaganda tool to spread the truth according to the White House—another photo op—irrespective of legitimate differing views. I fear that it will not be a serious discussion of all sides.

The administration underlined this attitude last week when they refused to send any witnesses at all to the Senate Energy Committee Hearing held by Senator MURKOWSKI. I will be holding a Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing on this issue next Thursday, and I hope the administration has changed its views about sending witnesses to Senate hearings.

The arrogance of the administration on this issue has been unparalleled. It does not serve the American people, nor the world, when the White House only gives them one side of an issue that will directly affect the lives of all our people and their future.

And the White House, Mr. President, is not alone. Yesterday, Ted Turner ordered that all ads opposed to this treaty be pulled from CNN. This is the kind of suppression of speech we usually expect from totalitarian countries. These ads were being run by American business, business organizations, agriculture, consumer groups, and labor unions, which very much oppose the White House approach to global warming and have very legitimate concerns about the impact this treaty would have on them and the American people. Why are they running these ads? Because the White House is only telling one side of the story and because it has been difficult to get the media to cover any alternative points of view. Yet, Ted Turner thinks the treaty is a great idea. He has spoken on it all over the world—the world is coming to an end. So he unilaterally pulls the ads of those who disagree with him and prevents this viewpoint from being aired to the millions of Americans who watch CNN. Mr. President, we have heard an awful lot about free speech

this week in the debate on campaign finance reform—the first amendment, the Constitution, expressions of our people, and the very foundation of America is the first amendment. Mr. Turner's action is a prime example of what will happen when you allow free speech to be cut off. This isn't even free; our people are having to buy it.

I am here to talk about the rest of the story—the point of view you won't hear from Mr. Turner or the White House, and you surely won't hear it on Monday—the point of view you won't hear in many media. Mr. Turner's conduct is outrageous, his arrogance and disregard for the American public and their right to express themselves on the public airwaves is truly unparalleled. I intend, Mr. President, to ask for a Senate hearing on this and get an explanation on Mr. Turner's actions.

I note that in this morning's Wall Street Journal, a rather significant editorial was written about Mr. Turner's actions. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

THIS IS CNN?

President Clinton is intent on using television to pitch his support for a United Nations treaty to curb global warming. This week, he invited 100 TV weather forecasters to the White House hoping they'd propagandize local viewers on behalf of his crusade. Meanwhile, it appears that some other backers of the treaty don't want to allow its opponents to contradict them on TV. Take CNN. After running two ads skeptical of the treaty for three weeks, CNN has ordered them off the air. The cable-news network says it doesn't want them running while they do extended coverage of the issue.

The ads are, or were, being run by the Global Climate Information Project, a coalition of business, labor and consumer groups who think the climate treaty would force the U.S. to cut energy use by 20% while countries such as China, India and Mexico are exempt. Project members include groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers that you might expect to oppose the treaty. But it also includes the National Black Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Survival Committee, the Seniors Coalition and the United Mine Workers and the AFL-CIO.

The Project's ads lay out the case that higher energy costs imposed by the treaty will raise prices for U.S. consumers while citizens of countries "responsible for almost half the world's emissions won't have to cut back." The ads began running on CNN and many radio stations September 10.

Ben Goddard, an executive with the First Tuesday group that prepared the ads, says he got a call from a CNN executive yesterday morning. He was told the ads were being taken off the air. When Mr. Goddard inquired, he was later told that the decision had been made by Tom Johnson, CNN's chairman, and CNN founder Ted Turner, now a vice chairman of the parent company Time-Warner.

To its credit, CNN, unlike other networks, does accept "issue advocacy" ads of this type. But as CNN spokesman Steve Haworth explained, it has a policy of pulling such ads "during periods of intense media coverage of the subject matter." He argues that inattentive viewers might confuse the ads with the

news coverage and vice versa. Mr. Haworth says the decision was made after a "coincidental" complaint alleging the ads were inaccurate was filed by the pro-treaty Environmental Information Center. CNN executives didn't rule on the Center's complaint, but decided to pull the ads because CNN's coverage of the treaty was being stepped up. Mr. Haworth says he "doesn't know" if Mr. Turner participated in the decision.

Mr. Haworth could come up with only two other examples when CNN invoked what he admitted was its "subjective" policy. It didn't pull ads at the height of the debates over NAFTA, health care reform and tort reform.

Let's see if we get the logic here: Insofar as CNN decided not to offer live coverage of the Thompson campaign finance hearings, it presumably would accept "issues" ads promoting their importance to the public.

CNN of course has a right to carry or not carry any ads it wishes. But its sudden reversal on the anti-climate treaty ads smacks of, well, an overheated response. Treaty supporters tend to become apoplectic at anyone who dares suggest that the threat of global warming is theory, not established fact. Last July, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt lost it when he claimed that "oil companies and the coal companies in the U.S. have joined in a conspiracy to hire pseudo scientists to deny the facts." He went on to say that "what they are doing is un-American in the most basic sense."

By pulling the plug on a responsible point of view in a public debate, CNN is circumscribing give-and-take over an international treaty of direct consequence to every American. Given that media coverage is already tilted toward global warming doomsayers, the public will be less informed as a result. Ted Turner may now have become the world's number one supporter of the United Nations, but when it comes to citizens of the United States he apparently would just as soon they not hear arguments against the U.N.'s pet treaty.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, the fact is this treaty is not based on sound science. The scientific community has not definitively—even close to definitively—concluded that there is global warming caused by human actions. The science is inconclusive and often contradictory. Predictions for the future range from no significant problem to global catastrophe. The testimony of some of our most eminent scientists and climatologists have made this abundantly clear. The global climate is incredibly complex. It is influenced by far more factors than originally thought. The scientific community has simply not yet resolved the question of whether we have a problem with global warming. But the lack of conclusive scientific data is only one of five reasons why the U.N. Global Climate Treaty is such a very, very bad idea.

The other four reasons are these:

The treaty excludes the over 130 developing nations, including the world's biggest emitters of greenhouse gases over the next 15 years. The treaty excludes these people, rendering the treaty's objectives meaningless. It would not accomplish—even if you accepted the science—what it intends to accomplish.

The economic impact would be devastating for the United States. We would see the loss of millions of jobs,

entire industries would flee to other countries, our people would face higher fuel costs, higher taxes, leading to lower productivity and a lower standard of living. It is not because I say this. Why, Mr. President, do we have an almost unparalleled development where American business, American industry, American agriculture, and America's labor unions are all united against this? There must be a reason. There is a good reason. The testimony is very clear on this.

This also cuts to the heart of our national sovereignty. We don't hear much about our national sovereignty. Is that important to me? Yes, it is. I think it is important to every American. It cuts to the heart of our national sovereignty by setting up an international authority that would subject U.S. businesses and industries to its authority and penalties. Never before in the history of this free Nation has that occurred. This is one U.S. Senator that will not allow it to occur.

And it would have a devastating impact on our national security interests. There is not much talk about that either. One of the biggest users of fossil fuels in America is what? The U.S. military. So are we really talking about subjecting our national security and our national defense to unknown environmental quests? I don't think that is smart. I don't think the American people want this body of policymakers to do that.

Even if the scientists could agree—and they don't—this global climate treaty would do nothing to provide a long-term solution because of the first factor here, excluding the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases over the next 15 years. They don't have to sign up to any mandatory requirements—mandatory by the force of law, incidentally—that the United States and other developing nations would subject themselves to. Over 130 other nations would not have to do that.

This makes no sense, given that these nations include some of the most rapidly developing economies in the world. What would that do to our competition? How would we be able to compete? By the year 2015, China alone will be the world's largest producer of greenhouse gases. They are held harmless in this treaty. Mr. President, let the record show that in all the negotiating sessions leading up to the Kyoto treaty signing, China has made it very clear that it will never agree to binding limits on its emissions of greenhouse gases.

It is the United States and other developed nations who are already doing the most to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The United States is far beyond most countries here, and we continue to be. So how could any treaty aimed at reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases be at all effective when it excludes these other nations. The exclusion of these nations is a fatal flaw.

It should be pointed out that these treaty negotiations are being chaired

by—and this is a particularly interesting point—a diplomat from one of the developing nations. So we have an individual who is chairing these negotiations, whose country will not be required to adhere to the treaty. Yet, he is directing the United States and other developed nations to abide by mandatory treaties obligations. In fact, four of the five U.N. working groups charged with drafting the language of this treaty are chaired by diplomats from developing countries who would not be included in this treaty. All would be exempt from any binding commitments. That doesn't make sense to me, Mr. President.

Third, this global climate treaty would cause a significant slowdown in the U.S. economy. One of the notable aspects of this issue in the United States is that it has united all the different groups that I mentioned. We have heard testimony from the AFL-CIO, the American Farm Bureau, National Association of Manufacturers, noted economists, and dozens of other organizations that represent the rank and file, the working American men and women in this country. They have all agreed on one thing: This treaty would have a devastating affect on America. I could go on and cite economic models, economic analyses, as to what degree. Would we lose 3 percent, as some forecasts have said, from our annual growth? Would we lose 1.5 or 2 million jobs if this treaty goes into effect?

The Wall Street Journal reported yesterday that the President's own economic advisers are very concerned. The President's own economic advisers are very concerned about the impact this treaty would have on the U.S. economy. It was a large back-page story in yesterday's Wall Street Journal. According to the article, some are concerned that "ambitious targets for reducing carbon emissions * * * could trigger economic upheaval greater than the 1970's oil shocks." Does anybody remember that? I do.

Lawrence Summers, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury stated, "What we have to do, what we are all working to do, is find the best way to meet environmental objectives along with meeting strong economic growth."

These are not the rantings and ravings of big business, or the energy industries, or some bizarre group of people—these are the concerns of the President's own economic advisers.

I have not spoken with any American who would choose to relive the high energy prices and gas lines of the 1970's—all for a treaty which excludes so many nations that it wouldn't work anyway.

The Argonne National Labs study, commissioned by the U.S. Department of Energy, concluded that constraints on six large industries in the United States—petroleum refining, chemicals, paper products, iron and steel, aluminum, and cement—would result in significant adverse impacts on the affected industries. They furthermore

concluded that emissions would not be significantly reduced. The main effect of the assumed policy would be to redistribute output, employment, and emissions from participating to non-participating countries.

The fourth troubling aspect of this treaty is one which has received very little discussion, but would have long-range and far-reaching consequences. This treaty has the potential of bringing under direct international control virtually every aspect of our Nation's economy. The power of legally binding emissions mandates in this proposed treaty would control nearly all forms of a country's energy use. This kind of international authority cuts to the very heart of a nation's sovereignty. Do we want U.S. companies answering to an international authority on how much and what kinds of fuel they can use at what cost? Do we want an international body dictating energy prices in America and enforcing these mandates? I don't think so.

The fifth problem with this treaty is another which has received little discussion. America's military is one of our Nation's largest users of fossil fuels. How would legally binding controls on the emission of greenhouse gases affect our military capabilities, military readiness, flying our planes, driving our tanks, our ships?

This treaty could have a serious impact on the readiness of our Armed Forces, and our ability to defend our national security interests around the world. Sherri Goodman, the Defense Department Undersecretary for Environmental Security has said that the U.N. Global Climate Treaty could have large impacts on our military. Two weeks ago Senator INHOFE and I wrote a letter to Secretary of Defense Cohen asking him for an answer to press reports that the administration was planning to adopt draconian new restrictions on U.S. Government use of fossil fuels and asking for any studies the Defense Department had done to assess the impact of forced reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Why are we rushing headlong into signing a treaty in Kyoto this December? The scientific data is inconclusive, at times even contradictory. The treaty excludes the nations who will be the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases. The economic costs would be devastating. This treaty would be a lead weight on America's economic growth, killing jobs and opportunities for future generations. It would cause U.S. companies to have to answer to an international authority. And this treaty could have dramatic consequences for America's national security interests.

An additional threat to the United States on this issue is coming from the Clinton administration. According to press reports, President Clinton is being pressured by environmental organizations to sign the kind of draconian

treaty that would have all of the consequences I've just described. Some administration officials have recommended that the President sign a treaty in Kyoto and then withhold it from the Senate for ratification. In the words of one participant in that meeting, "anything that could get through the Senate next year is probably not worth doing." Last month, Majority Leader TRENT LOTT and I sent a letter to President Clinton warning him that it "would be a grave error to go forward with this kind of strategy and treaty, with the explicit intention of withholding such a treaty from the Senate for domestic political considerations."

Undersecretary of State Tim Wirth testified before my Foreign Relations Subcommittee on June 19, and I specifically asked him for assurances that the administration would submit any agreement reached in Kyoto to the Senate in the form of a treaty. Undersecretary Wirth testified that "it will either be a protocol to a treaty or an amendment to a treaty * * * (that) will have to come back up in front of the United States Senate." I expect President Clinton and the administration to honor the commitment stated publicly by Undersecretary Wirth.

Well, Mr. President, we could go on. It is very clear that we have a real concern, a real problem. Many of us in this body are taking a rather active role in addressing this issue. I would like to end, Mr. President, with this quote. This is a quote from a recent newspaper article from Bryan Tucker of Australia, the past president of the International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Science, who makes one of the best arguments for why this track to Kyoto is entirely off base. He writes,

The impossibility of attaining the 1992 Rio targets was not acknowledged at Berlin, let alone the lunacy of setting still more stringent ones . . . The real trade offs were not mentioned, and many new strains of hypocrisy were in evidence . . . Environmental opportunists, grasping at any information no matter how selective or exaggerated to foment alarm, appeared completely oblivious to the downstream effects of their extravagant demands.

This says it straight. This says it directly.

I know that in this body the American people will hear more about this issue, as they should, and I am grateful for an opportunity this morning to talk a little bit about a very, very important issue. I yield the floor.

Mr. COVERDELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: It is my understanding that the next hour is under my control or a designee of my selection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is correct.

IRS HEARINGS

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise this morning to comment on the revelations—that is a good word for it—the "revelations" of the hearings on the Internal Revenue Service which were chaired by the distinguished Senator, BILL ROTH of Delaware, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

I think those hearings, while not of any particular surprise to most Americans, nevertheless riveted the country on a confirmation, a ratification, of one dinner discussion and one office coffee klatch after another that had gone on across the country for years that expresses itself in almost every public meeting I attend. Somebody would say, "What are we going to do about this IRS? When are you going to do something about this?"

So it has had the effect of emboldening the Nation as some rather courageous people stepped forward and told their story publicly. American after American said, "Well, that is exactly what happened to me."

It is interesting, but over the last year I have been working with a citizen who made about \$19,000 a year and earned an extra \$1,000 tutoring and mistakenly thought that the check that he got for this tutoring was after the taxes had been taken out. That was the error. It took the IRS 3 years to discover that. It happened in threats to garnish the wages, letters that one might expect if they were inside a prison preparing to be dragged out for public scorn—threats for the tax on the \$1,000 that they discovered wasn't collected 3 years past. By the end of the day, which probably will be another 2 years or more, this fellow will have paid in penalties and in fines almost \$4,000. The fellow who makes \$19,000 a year—\$4,000 in fines and penalties because they didn't get the tax on the \$1,000. What would that be? A couple of hundred bucks. That is debtor's prison. That is what that is.

There is not a Member of Congress who cannot cite story after story like that. There is just no excuse for that kind of behavior in this country.

It did make me think and feel that there was a growing propensity to go after—I couldn't certify it—but to go after people who can't defend themselves; easy pickings. This fellow could do nothing to defend himself. Fortunately, at least, we were able to help keep his whole life from collapsing. But this ought not to be the case.

I was reading an article by James Pinkerton, who was in the Bush White House, in the Washington edition of the Los Angeles Times. It is very interesting. He draws several conclusions, but the first one is important.

His first conclusion is that power corrupts. He said, "This is not a new lesson perhaps but an enduring one, and in this particular case we need to be reminded that civil liberties properly extend beyond protesters and criminals to include taxpayers and small businesses."

This fellow that I just talked about, no one in the country should be treated that way by Government employees. They work for this fellow, not the other way around. You would think there would be some feeling of concern about a citizen who was having a tough time anyway. You would think there would be some understanding that this was no purposeful act, this was a mistake, and it ought to have been a simple correction; settle it. But, no. I mean, here we go rolling our way through another \$3,000 or \$4,000 in fines and penalties.

Power corrupts.

The second conclusion is interesting. "IRS employees are people too, which means that when revenueurs become immersed in the shackled-by-their-ankles enforcement culture of the IRS"—which is what this fellow had happen to him—"some become tyrants and many turn into income maximizers. The IRS established its field office performance index quietly flouting a 1988 law that forbade quotas on tax collection." The law said there will not be quotas. Who over there decided that the law didn't apply to them?

The President the other day said, "Well, it is better than it used to be." Well, for Heaven's sake, I can't imagine what it used to be.

"It turned its 33 district managers into 'taxpreneurs' by offering cash awards to top performers."

In other words, if you could get out there—it is like the old speeding ticket scams that we used to read about where the officer on the patrol was rewarded by how many tickets he could give.

I think it probably was pretty stunning to all of those who were watching those hearings to know that even though there is a law that says you cannot have a quota on tax collections, they did it anyway.

Another conclusion: "The checks and balances system is not just constitutional philosophy. It is a practical safeguard for liberty."

In other words, the checks and balances that our forefathers put into the American system, so that, to get at the first conclusion he made that power corrupts, the understanding of that, the forefathers created a government in which one branch was always looking over the other.

Here is a perfect case where the executive branch has a rogue situation, doing nothing about it, and the Congress steps forward and finally assimilates all of these complaints and all of these allegations. We have the spectacular hearings, and, lo and behold, what do we find?

"As so often happens in these situations, the IRS insisted that it had done no wrong."

There was nothing wrong over there. These are just disgruntled taxpayers.

But we have the hearings, and what happens? The IRS apologizes, saying, you are right, we have been doing this, and says it won't do it again.